

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1884.

號七十二

年五月

PRICE \$2 1/2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### INTIMATIONS.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 23. C. T. Hook, British steamer, 302, W. Quay, Sago 21st March; General Thomas Howard & Co.

March 23. THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Peacock, Taku and Tientsin 24th March; Sago—Douglas, Lamark & Co.

March 24. LARU, British steamer, 1,246, Mann, London 30th Jan., via Peking and Singapore 19th March; General Gaze, Livingston & Co.

March 26. HESIOT, German 3-m. sch., 353, W. P. P. P. 26th March; General Stevens & Co.

March 26. GLENCOE, British steamer, 1,901, Park, Swan 25th March; General Jardine, Matheson & Co.

March 26. NEWCASTLE, British steamer, 1,339, G. Grand, Swan 22nd March; Kueh Adamson, Bell & Co.

March 26. ACTYR, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Keavasek, Haiphong 24th March; General, A. K. Marti.

#### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MARCH 26TH.

Anton, German str., for Hoochow.

Frolich, German brig, for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 26TH.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per G. T. Hook, str., from Saigon. 40 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Taku and Taiwan.

Mr. Lauts, and 3 Chinese.

Per Loja, str., from London, &c. 400 Chinese.

Per Glencoe, str., from Swatow. Mr. Preston, and 1,100 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Amatola, str., for Manila. Mrs. A. R. Turner, D. B. Naylor, and E. Ulmann.

Per Ironwood, str., from Hongkong. For Saito. Mrs. Nam and child, 3 Chinese and 1 child. For Singapore. Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite, Daniel da Costa, and Broth. Phil Louis and Gaudron. For Batavia. Mr. Johnstone Jongh. For Colombo. For Rio Janeiro. For Calcutta. Miss Victoria, Sophie, and Miss Sophie. For Marseilles. Mrs. Hartmann, Zella, Zella, A. Gomez, D. Harcourt, R. Orme, John, Zella, Capozi, W. Charles, John Ashton, Augustus Minke, Spiegelberg, Canson, and Asmuss. From Shanghai. For Singapore. Mr. Mai. For Port Said. Mrs. Gundolf. For Marseilles. Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Stifford, 4 children and a maid, Messrs. W. York and J. Raymond.

#### REPORTS.

The British steamer Glencoe reports left Swatow on the 25th inst., and had light N.E. winds and thick weather.

The British steamer C. T. Hook reports left Sago on the 25th inst., and had N.E. winds to Cape Verde, from thence to E. winds.

The British steamer Bengal reports left Sago on the 25th inst., and had light to moderate E. and E.S.E. winds and bad weather throughout.

The British steamer Thales reports left Taiwan and Taku Monday, 24th inst., and experienced fair fresh N.W. winds and clear weather, and latterly light N.E. winds to Cape Verde, from thence to E. winds.

The British steamer Bengal reports left Sago on the 25th inst., and had light to moderate E. and E.S.E. winds and bad weather throughout.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE PORTS.

Per Mail, Japan, and Manila.



## OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. G. Ross is about to establish an opera house in Liverpool, and for that purpose has purchased the Royal Court Theatre there, paying about £10,000 for it.

Prince George of Prussia, who assumes the name of plume of "G. Conrad," has written a new drama, "Alexandros," which is now being acted at the St. Louis Theatre.

The pipe which the Shah of Persia smokes in public on state occasions, called "El Kalidah," is usually encrusted with a "conglomerate" of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds. Its estimated value is over £50,000.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has just awarded a girl named Julia Hatchet, of Marshall, near Salisbury, a medal for her bravery in saving the life of James Lester, a boy, who had been several times gored and tossed by a bull.

A drury-lane boy-soldier says that the female has a "tremendous" neck, and when she is out a yard long, and then let go, and it will fly right back to its old shape.

A Greek philosopher was asked what he thought was the proper time to die.—"Sir," replied the student, "the proper time for dinner, with the ospit, is when they choose; with the man, when he can."

The Times says: "A rumour has lately been spread through the streets of London that the Duke of Montrose is about to sell the magnificent pictures which have been the glory of Blenheim 'alcoo almost from the time when it was built.'

A return published on the 1st of January, shows that the merchant navy of Belgium consisted of 61 ships, of which 43 were steamers and 18 sailing vessels. Fifty-four belonged to Antwerp, 10 to Ostend, one to Ghent, and one to Bruges.

Father Luis, canon of Evora Cathedral, Lisbon, and a poet of Portugal, shot himself on the 11th February, with a revolver in a cemetery in Lisbon, while under the influence of a monomaniac which took the form of the apprehension of persecution.

Marborough House has lately undergone extensive alterations; many of the rooms have been entirely refitted, and the curtains in the large drawing-rooms are of the same blue and gold, with the Royal monogram in relief. The Queen has ordered Irish panels to be used for two suites of apartments at Windsor Castle.

The whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies of the Queen's new book was disposed of on the day of publication, and there is still a great demand for it. The publishers are publishing a second edition, which they hope to have ready before the end of the month.

"The Princess Ida" was produced for the first time in New York and Boston on Monday evening, the 11th February, and scored a considerable success. The critics, it is stated, agree in pronouncing it the weakest of the series of Mr. Gilbert's libretti, showing greater signs of exhaustion than Sir A. Sullivan's music.

The remarkable work "Gedächtnis" is for the second time produced in bloom in Mr. William Bell's establishment, King's Chapel, Boston. This rare play was discovered by the late Dr. Steemann when collecting for Mr. Bell on the Cheltenham Mountains, Nicaragua. On the previous occasion when it was produced in this country the bloom or flower spots measured 1 ft. 11 in. in length and 1 ft. 8 in. in width.

"So you've come to ask the hand of my son, I suppose?"—"My son would be like a dead dove without her,"—"But you," said the old man, "You can have her if you like; if you want to; and don't postpone it later than Saturday. I am going to fail next week, and it's as much as I can do to look after the rest of the family."

An English bishop was always very glad to see the sons of the clerical workers in his diocese, but, the latter being rather eccentric in their dress, he was obliged to say that they were not quite clerical! "Mr. X. are those little clerics quite clerical?" he once asked. "Oh, yes, they've white shirts," answered Mr. X. "Then, sir, I suppose?" said the bishop, "your tie has washed black?"

Strict investigation has brought to light the fact that the appearance of the "White Lady," who was recently seen in the Royal Castle at Berlin, was not due to any accident, but a woman dressed in white, which was evidently caused by her to peep out from the shadows of the castle at night. Being attracted by his long white apparel, he was seen in the distance by the startled sexton, who was firmly convinced that the dreaded "White Lady" had appeared.

Lyon has just had its most remarkable workman, a carpenter—who has just died at the advanced age of 90 years. The most distinguished visitors desired to see the skillful work of the carpenters of Lyon, who were always accustomed to the editor of Mr. Churchill, who would sometimes, at a moment's notice, have a portrait in silk of one of his visitors. His portraits had acquired quite a European reputation.

Thirty pounds' reward will be paid by the American Minister to any person who can furnish any information as to whether Harvard should be appointed to the Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, and the bridge about 1-2.

It is rather odd that a Unionist should be perplexed about the correct spelling of its own name. We commend to Mr. Lowell the advice of Mr. Wellier under similar circumstances:—"Spell it with a 'w,' Samwy; spell it with a 'w.'

Mrs. Clump, a very large lady, the other day, while sitting in a concert-room with a friend, suddenly exclaimed that she had thought of her stout lady.—"What a mistake, she is not big as that woman?"—"How similar!" said Mary, "she asked me that very same question not half an hour ago, and I answer you just as I did her, that you're a steleton compared with her."

"Hump! I know I wasn't such a monster!" said the mollified Mrs. Clump.

The Marquis of Queensberry wishes to reform the manners of society in the interest of what he calls truth, and to make the world wiser. Socialists, He of course believes in divine right, and he prides that the words "Whom God has joined let no man put asunder" should be left out, and that they should be replaced by "When Government or nature may put asunder let no man attempt to keep together." The English marriage service is certainly capable of improvement, but this is a reform which does not stand much chance of being adopted.

A New Yorker, who was lately sojourning in Paris, sent a great order into his hotel on the 26th, and an investigation revealed the fact that a servant had carelessly burned some paper belonging to a permanent guest of the house. He was scolded, and she was excommunicated, and explained, when the New Yorker asked, "Were the papers of great value?" "I fear so," was the reply, as the gentleman began picking up the ashes of the fire. When he had gathered and examined half a dozen, he exclaimed, "Ah! I am sure it is! Then the papers were of no value?" "None at all, my dear friend. They were American railway shares."

The club in the Royal Palace, Paris, is the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, reports, in a great state of excitement, on account of its collection of the set of marked cards. During the course of the day the papers thought it was the turn of the set of the marked cards. The opposition proved well founded, on careful examination all the court cards and five were found to be pricked with a needle at all corners, the fives having a mark in the centre as well. To ensure the marks being recognized by the sense of touch, the needles had been dipped in a solution of gum arabic. An immediate inquiry by the members took place, and on the 26th the club was closed, and the members gathered together with a number of pieces of cards similarly marked, were found under the bed of one of the footmen. The man was at once arrested, but obstinately refused to answer any question as to his accomplices.

Adolph Bandelier, an American frontier explorer, who is now travelling in New Mexico and Arizona, says that in the neighbourhood of Isleta he came across the remnants of two tribes hitherto known only to science. One of them, the Zunmas, seems to have become quite Spanish, no traces of its Indian existence surviving except its name. The Mancos, with whom Bandelier has been lately staying, speak only Spanish, but they have preserved many of their old Mexican superstitions, and practise them under the name of their old tribal songs, although they do not know the meaning of the words. The Mancos are in this region long before the Spanish period. They are from the north, and are generally supposed to be a branch of the Pueblo Indians, although already in the 17th century they had come down to live in huts made with wood and thatched with straw. They and the Pimas constitute so far as he can judge, the only two members of the once numerous Pueblo population of New Mexico. These two tribes still keep up many of the manners and customs which are supposed to have distinguished the Pueblos.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March.  
URGENT.

Sales of Patents in New York—\$62,000 of Old Bonds at \$200, and now at \$50 to \$500.

Export Cargo.

Per steamship "Invincible," sailed on the 25th March.—For Continent—935 hams, 80 boxes waste silk, 12 cases silk, 325 pieces sundries, 10 cases dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For London—30 hams, 150 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Hong Kong—30 hams, 150 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Sydney and Melbourne—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Victoria, B.C.—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Trieste—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Batavia, Samarang, &c.—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Hong Kong—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Sydney and Melbourne—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Victoria, B.C.—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Manila—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Bangkok—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Hong Kong—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee. For Shanghai—100 boxes dried fish, 100 boxes dried fruit, 100 boxes dried coffee.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$71.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$71.

Credits, at 4 months' sight—\$71.

On BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days' sight—\$22.

On CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days' sight—\$22.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On MANILA.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On SWATOW AND BANGKOK.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On HONG KONG.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On HONG KONG.—Bank, sight—\$22.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank

## EXTRACTS.

## THE BOY FOR ME.

His cap is old, but his hair is gold,  
And his face is as clear as the sky,  
And wherever we meet, on fairs or streets,  
He looks them straight in the eye,  
With a fearless pride that none dares to hide,  
Though he bows like a little knight,  
While debonair, to a lady fair,  
With a smile that is swift as light.

Does his mother call? Not a kite or bell,  
Or the prattling game, can stay  
His eager feet as he hastens to great

Whatever she means to say,  
And the teacher on the little friend.

At school in his pleasant home,

With his lessons learned and his good name earned

All ready to tell the line.

I wonder who you have seen, him, too,

This boy, who is not too big

For a mount of his from mother and sin,

Who isn't a bit of a pig,

But gentle and strong, and the whole day long

As happy as can be.

A gentleman, dear, in the coming years,

And at present the boy for me!

Parents and Friends.

## THE POET WIELAND.

Wieland was not a great poet; but he had that love of human nature so conspicuous in men of the greatest imagination. He had his schemes for the promotion of culture, almost a hundred years before Mr. Matthew Arnold made that nerd the one string for the performance of his delightful fantasies.

The German apostle of culture had the notion that translations of the classics widely circulated would raise a barbarous modern society to the level of classic taste. It was almost like proposing to form a modern school of sculpture by a gallery of Greek statues draped in tail coats and costumes.

M. Worth. Sadly Wieland forgot, or failed to observe, how enormously greater was the importance of form in classical literature than in modern. And form cannot be rendered in translations. The reason why the Bible has been translated so successfully, and indeed is divided still, as to the poet a little, would be the mind and heart of his pupil. There were not wanting critics or counsellors faithful enough to point out to the Duchess Anele the doubtful tendency of passages in Wieland's works. But she seems to have held the opinion that genius hid a multitude of sins. Her superiority to moral considerations in the education of her son has been treated as an instance of her magnanimity. In an age when the brilliance of laboriously polished tinsel is preferred to dull gold, this is not surprising. But we rather fancy that the Duchess did not deserve, and would have spurned, any encumbrance passed upon her son's grounds. Her morality was perhaps no less pure, perhaps indeed purer, than that of her counsellors; but certainly her mind was wider, and perhaps her trust in human nature more loyal. There is no reason to suppose that Wieland betrayed his trust. And if Karl August was not a model husband, it was surely in great part because he began by making an ill-assorted marriage. His wife, the Duchess Louise, was a high-minded and courageous woman. Her bravery in confronting alone, in her dual roles, the triumphant Napoleon in the hour of his supreme insolence, and in wringing from him terms which her husband had not yet stammered had the hardened to ask, might have convinced Karl August that he had underestimated her. Indeed, this seems to have been actually the case; for the first years of their wedded life were apparently passed in closer communion than the first. But in those earlier years Karl August's heart was elsewhere, and one reason for its being so was probably an incompatibility of feeling between husband and wife as to the sacredness of the ceremonial and aquatic, so dear to German princelings. Louise had been brought up in the straitest sort of social Pharisees. Dress and gesture, obsequious formality and reverent circumlocution seemed to her essential to dignity. Very different were the notions at Wieland. The comparative informality of that little court was no doubt in great measure due to the genial influence of Goethe, who, like a mounting sun, dissolved the frosty bonds of ceremony. The old poet, in some memorial words on his princely pupil and friend, tells how in early days; they had used to sit talking through the night till both fell asleep on the same sofa. We can easily imagine that this sort of familiarity would be very distasteful to a princess brought up as Louise had been. Perhaps, however, it must be conceded that the whole influence of Goethe was unfavourable to the growth amongst men of the true ideal of womanhood. Yet the two women who were supreme in the Weimar court might have inspired even Goethe with nobler conceptions of the destiny of the sex. When we remember how the Duchess Amalia was married before she was sixteen, became a mother and a widow at seventeen, and practically ruled the Dithy as regent before she was eighteen, we cannot but be amazed at the fine lines of character which look more like the result of prolonged culture than of self-training. And hers was not a nature unresponsive to fire. The lonely retirement at Tiefurt must have witnessed many a mental struggle before her passionate young soul attained the self-mastery she afterwards evinced. In her recorded words she describes with vividness her bewilderment and loneliness, after the storm of sudden changes had left her an independent sovereign, with no one to whom she could speak on terms of equality. And when the first storm was over, "she says, and I could look within and around with calmness, my feelings were, I confess, those of awakened vanity. I to be Regent, to reign! To rule, and to command! It did not, however. But a secret voice whispered, 'Beware! I heard it, and my master triumphed. Truth and self-love struggled for the mastery. Truth prevailed, and came to war. My brothers and nearest relations were crowned with laurels. Nothing but the name of Brunwick. It is such, alike by friend and foe. This ended my ambition. I too longed for praise, and night, I studied to render myself fit for my new duties. Then I felt how lonely I needed a friend, in whom I could place my entire confidence. There were many who courted my favours, some flattery, others by reward of disinterestedness. I seemed to accept all; in the hope among them I should find the pearl of price. At length I did find it, and it came with the same joy that others experience at the discovery of a treasure." The nature of the China Islands makes use of a natural barometer, to which from its having been first noticed by the captain of an Italian corvette, the name "Barometer Archipelago" is given. For in the year after Goethe's retirement in Weimar she divided the rains over to her son. History relates more than one instance of a royal infant, son, who, being called to act as regent, is nearly white in dry weather, but exhibits a small red spot on the approach of measure, and becomes completely red in the rainy season.

nobler one. To have given a good ruler to the little State was glory enough for her, and that she might be assured of her success, she forsook Weimar for a year or two, and left the young sovereign to his own devices. That her son fulfilled all her expectations, can scarcely be said with confidence; for what sort of a wise mother does? But at any rate, while necessarily impulsive in war, he found means to make his reign illustrious. How brief often are the periods that leave an immortal afterglow behind them! The Jewish idea of a kingdom was inseparably associated with the throne of David. Through all the long centuries of fear and struggle and insecurity which form the staple of Old Testament history, ever and anon, good glances are cast back to the glorious era of David. Yet it was only forty years at the most. But those forty years rank in the minds of men as ideal which even now is made a symbol of universal good. How short, too, was the period of Athenian splendour. For not more than fifty years did Athens stand on her proud pre-eminence unchallenged and unrivaled. Our own Augustan age was brief; and there are not wanting prophets of evil who believe that our commercial superiority will not last much longer. So little Weimar had its brief season of exuberant life. But the fruit it brought forth is then irreparable, and the memory of those years is eternal.—Good Words.

STORY OF A SANDAL.

It is to be noted that the priests of all religions have made a point of wearing the simplest, foot-gear, and have therefore longest adhered to that most primitive form of shoe, the sandal. The Egyptian priests wore sandals of papyrus or palm. In the British Museum is a fine collection of Egyptian sandals, many of them of tasteful workmanship. Such were the wear of Rhodope, the Cinderella of old Nile. Rhodope had the loveliest foot-in-Egypt. One day she was bathing, when an eagle swooped from heaven and carried off her treasure, and presently her sandals were dropped, it fell at the feet of King Lamassus, as he sat in the open air administering justice. He was charmed with her beauty, and commanded a search to be made for its owner. Rhodope was quickly discovered, and became the Queen of Egypt.—The Magazine of Art.

BARRY RISING.

The proper time to rise is when sleep, properly so-called, ends. Dozing is not admissible from any reasonable or health point of view. The brain fails into the state we call sleep, if the other organs of the body follow it. True sleep is the aggregate of slaps. In other words, sleep, which must be a natural function—i.e., physiological instead of pathological—induced by disease or drugs—is a state which consists in the sleeping or rest of all the several parts of the organism. Sometimes one and at other times another part of the body as a whole may be the least fatigued and so the first to awake, the most exhausted, and therefore the most difficult to arouse. The secret of good sleep is—the physiological conditions of rest being established—to so work and weary the several parts of the organism as to give them a proportionately equal degree of rest at the same moment. The cerebrum or mind organ, the sense organs, muscular system, and the viscera should be all ready to sleep together, and so far as may be possible, they should be equally tired. To wake early and feel ready to rise, this fair and equal start of the sleeper should be secured, and the wise self-manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness of weaker sense, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to sleep again when once his consciousness has regenerated. After a very few days of self-discipline, the man who does not "daze" will be able to allow some still sleepy part of his body to keep him in bed after his head has once awakened—will find himself, without knowing how, an "early riser."

TWO-EYED RIFLE SHOOTING.

A somewhat lively discussion has been carried on in the contemporary Press on this subject. By some it is maintained that in ordinary shooting the right eye is alone used, by others that the two eyes are used together; and there are still others who seem to hold that though the right eye is chiefly used when the aim is taken, yet that the left eye aids in defining the object and supplying information of the position of surrounding objects. Those who consider that one eye alone is used endeavour to prove their case thus:—Hold, they say, a rular before the right eye in such a position that when the left eye is closed it covers the object; now shut the right eye, and see in which direction the point of sight; it will be found to be many inches, or feet, or yards, away to the right, according to the distance of the object. It is therefore obvious, so the argument runs, that a man fixes the object, bird, or target, as the case may be, with his right eye, and not the image formed on his left retina altogether. The difference of opinion upon the subject depends there can be little doubt, on the different practice of aiming adopted by each, and there are still others who seem to hold that though the right eye is chiefly used when the aim is taken, yet that the left eye aids in defining the object and supplying information of the position of surrounding objects. Those who consider that one eye alone is used endeavour to prove their case thus:—Hold, they say, a rular before the right eye in such a position that when the left eye is closed it covers the object; now shut the right eye, and see in which direction the point of sight; it will be found to be many inches, or feet, or yards, away to the right, according to the distance of the object.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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BAN HUT, ETC.

WOO CHOK PENG, ETC.

CHAN LI CHU, ETC.

Q. HO CHUN, ETC.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1884.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

1st January, 1882.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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THE CHINA MERCHANTS' POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Useful returns of Pranda are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHIN CHEE, ETC. Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow, Etc.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1882.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$25,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

27th March, 1882.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one risk.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODSINS, ETC.

REDUCED TO 4 PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

9th May, 1881.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1881.

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

18th January, 1882.

## INSURANCES.

## TRANSACTIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEMSEN & CO., Agents.

16th November, 1872.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 4 per Cent. nett per annum, and other Underwriters at Current Rates.

ARMED FORCES OF THE TROTYA PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTIER, Secretary.

27th March, 1882.

## THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MAITREY RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ALENGHOUD, KARBERG & CO.

13th May, 1882.

## NOTICE.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS RISKS on ANNUAL PREMIUMS of 4 per Cent. NOTT premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

29th May, 1881.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

AD. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at reduced rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; CO.

20th July, 1872.

## THE QUEEN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000, on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

12th May, 1881.

## CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurances against FIRE on the usual terms.

ALENGHOUD, KARBERG & CO.

January 1882.

THE Undersigned, now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE AT THE FOLLOWING RATES.

On First-class European Policies.

At 4% Net per Annum.

On First-class Goldm.

On First-class Silver.